ORGE GOUL ad Apothecary, No. FULLY returns thank of Boaton and its vi-ement he bas already himself that the expe-in business for himself years, will justify him share in their favors, ention paid to the pre

HOMER, infer

CINED MAGNESIA cases of indigestion. ther medicine at press he every enience of the will be a supply of Mr. will be a supply of Mr. as in Poplar-street, and Batchelder, kept, and e, on the same

Please to Notice. L KIDDER is by inhabitents of Charles he has been enable as Agent at his formunder Washington Halchusetts, where he offer Dye-Sh n and Oil Vitriol and

kept constantly for ies, Tartaric Acid, to the fresh Lemon nake as much Punch of good Lemons, price able Lemonade and soore a Essence of L h, &c. Ship's Medi , and with suitable Prescriptions attend Physicians and intry will find it for t are respectfully inf

imple and compound pure and unadolter had twenty years a profession, auring w and has received ty, for which he offer ts-He solicits, all receive a continu

rspoon on Edu d, and for sale by at the Boston Boo T. ARMSTROSC, No. on the Education L.L. D.-Price 31 6 ehild in the way h

ng and Day 8 No. 3, Wint COTT'S spring who are instructed and ornamental branch whose morals and ornamental paid. Reading the paid. cography, Arithme Astronomy, Botan abouring, Rug W

13-Federal YON returns o the patrons of his to the patrons of his and the public, neces 1st of April as a 8 o'clock, and at half past 2, and P. M. The studies Writing with a got Arithmetic, Germans and Graing letters or so week, and ce a week, and l for Misses ses at 1.

Vricing. Arithm

ng peace. However, he did

OUS MISCELLANY. OFREY. JOHN ELIOT, bofthe North American Indiana." elided from page 61.] Days and Death of Eliot. gires the following affecting

se close of Eliot's life and

ime, I have doubtless made lath to have me tell what now this little history. Death at d Eliot from us, and slighted contations of ours, My father, te chariots of Israel, and the

began to draw near his end, more heavenly, more savory, As the historian observes da shen his life and strength bon him, his vice yet remainon the contrary, the grace of min rather increased than aftery thing else was dying

mi with old men, that, when work, they are least sensible sides and incapacities, and adure to see another succeednam part of their office: but meny months before his expihe had not strength enough to segregation with public prayers to importuned his people inpatience to call another mining himself unable to die in until he could see a good ordained, settled, and fixed For this cause, he also is and the Lord, that he would ight unto Roxbury; and he miled his whole town together, him in a fast for such a bless-

num of their supplications, our years, but old in discretion, experience; and one whom a Roxbury hopes to find a has-Get own heart. It was Mr. Water, who, being by the we and choice of the Church the pastor of Roxbury, imfind the venerable Eliot emdeshing him with the tenmoda father. . The good old d Anon, as it were disrobed a unspeakable satisfaction, had his garments put upon a toto him.

he, for a year or two before a could scarce be persuaded service, but humbly pleadmouthe would ever have said, lea wrong to the souls of the him to do any thing among they were supplied so much age." If I mistake not, the ser he preached was on a when he fed his people with and useful exposition upon Mird Psalin'; and concluded blogy, begging his hearers to poorness, and meanness, and (as he called it,) of his mediadded he, " my dear brother

and by mend all." mgh he thus dismissed himoner the age of ninety might the, from his public labors; not give over his endeavors, trate sphere, to do good unto always been an enemy to idleone that should look into the that he kept in his Almanacks, at there was him " no day And, now he grew old, is that his work should hold life. The less time he saw was he willing to lose. He the could now do nothing to a any service for God; and would say, with an air pecu-"I wonder for what the lets me live : he knows do nothing for him !" And not forbear essaying to do for his Lord: wherefore, what shall I do?" And he td, that, though the English benefitted by any gifts which himself to have only the who can tell but the negroes had long lamented, that the their negroes but as their and that so little care was their souls. He looked upon that any wearing the name should confine the souls of he slaves to a destroying igy for fear of thereby losing their vassalage. But now ion to the English, within Biles of him, that, at such a they would send their neweek to him : for he would them, and enlighten them of his power in the things of

much progress in this unwhen he was able to do little he tried then to do some-And one thing was this. A he neighborhood had, in his into a fire; so as to burn perfect blindness : but this grown to some bigness, the

good old man took him home to his house, with some intentions to make a scholar of him. He first informed him from the Scripture: in which the boy so profited, that, in a little time, he could even repeat many whole chapters verbatim; and if any other in reading missed a word, he would mind them of it; yea, and an ordinary piece of Latin was become easy to the lad. But, having his own eyes closed by death, he could no longer help the poor child against the want of his.

Thus, as the aged Polycarp could say, These eighty-six years have I served my Lord Jesus Christ: and he has been such a good Master to me all this while, that I will not now forsake him"-such a Polycarp was our Eliot! He had been so many years engaged in the service of his dear Saviour, that he would not now give it over. It was his ambition, and his privilege, to bring forth fruit in old age : and what veneration the Church of Smyrna paid unto that angel of theirs, we were, upon the like accounts, willing to give unto

this man of God. While he was thus making his retreat out of this evil world, his discourses, from time to time, ran upon the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. It was the theme which he still had recourse unto; and we were sure to have something of THIS, whatever other object he were upon. On THIS he talked; of THIS he prayed; for THIS he longed: and, especially when any bad news arrived, his usual reflection thereupon would be, " Behold some of the cloulds, in which we must look for the coming of the Son of Man !"

At last, his Lord, for whom he had been long wishing, " Lord, come : I have been a great while ready for thy coming !"-at last, his Lord came, and fetched him away into his joy.

He fell into some languishments, attended with a fever, which in a few days brought him into the pangs (may I say? or joys) of death; and while he lay in these, Mr. Walter coming to him, he said unto him, " Brother, thou art welcome to my very soul. Pray, retire to my study for me, and give me leave to be gone ;" meaning that he should not, by petitions to Heaven for his life, detain bim here. It was in these languishments, that, speaking about the work of the Gospel among the Indians, he did after this heavenly manner express himself: "There is a cloud, a dark cloud, upon the work of the Gospel upon the poor Indians. The Lord revive and presper that work, and grant it may live when I am dead! It is a work which I have been doing much and long about. But what was the word I spoke last? I recal that that word, 'my doings!' Alas, they have been poor and small and lean doings, and I will be the man that shall throw the first stone at them all."

One of his last words was, "Welcome joy!" and he departed, calling upon the

standers-by, " Pray, pray, pray!" This was the peace, in the end, of this perfect and upright man. What shall we now say ? Our Eliot himself used most affectionately to bewail the death of all useful men; yet if one brought him the notice of such a thing with any despondencies, or said, " O Sir, such a one is dead, what shall we do?" he would answer-" Well, but God lives! Christ lives! the Saviour of New-England yet lives! and he will reign till all his enemies are made his footstool !" This, and only this consideration have we to relieve us; and let it be accompanied with our addresses to the God of the spirits of all flesh, that there may be Timothies raised up in the room of our departed Pauls; and that when our Moseses are gone, the spirit which was in those brave men may be put upon the surviving Elders of our Israel." Conclusion.

Dr. Mather's closing wishes and prayers, after the slumber of so many years, are receiving their accomplishment. How remarkably do they bear on these days of exertion and promise!

" I may (says he) not let this history come to an end, until I do, with some importunity, bespeak the endeavors of good men every where, to labor in that harvest which the blessed Eliot justly counted worthy of his utmost pains and cares. It was the confession of Themistocles, that the victories of Miltiades would not let him sleep in quietness: may those of our Eliot raise a like emulation in such as have now seen the life of this evangelical

May the several Factories and Companies, whose concerns lie in Asia, Africa, or America, be persuaded, as Jacob once, and before him, his grandfather Abraham, was, that they always owe unto God certain proportions of their possessions; but that they are under a very particular obligation to communicate of our spiritual things unto those heathen, by whose carnal things they are enriched. And may they therefore make it their study, to employ some able and pious ministers, for the instruction of those infidels with whom they have to deal, and honorably support

such ministers in that employment-May the poor Greeks, Armenians, Muscovites, and others, in the eastern countries, wearing the name of Christians, that have little preaching and no printing, and few Bibles or good books, now at last be furnished with Bibles, Orthodox Cate-

chisms, and Practical Treatises by the charity of England! And may our presses provide good stores of good books for them, in their own tongues, to be scattered among them! Who knows what convulsions might be hastened upon the whole Mahometan world by such an extensive

May sufficient numbers of great, wise, rich, learned, and godly men in the three kingdoms, procure well composed societies, by whose united counsels the noble design of evangelizing the world may be more effectually carried on! And if some generous persons will of their own accord combine for such consultations who can tell, but, like some other celebrated societies heretofore formed from such small beginnings, they may soon have that countenonce of authority which may produce very glorious effects, and give opportunity to gather vast contributions from all well-disposed people, to assist and advance this progress of Christianity!

May many worthy men, who find their circumstances will allow of it, get the language of some nations that are not yet brought home to God; and wait upon the Divine Providence, for Gou's leading them to, and owning them in, their apostolical undertakings! When they remember what Ruffinus relates concerning the conversion of the Iberians; and what Sourates, with other authors relates concerning the conversion wrought by occasion of Frumentius and Adesius, in the Inner India, all as it were by accident, surely it will make them try what may be done by design for such things now in our days! Thus let them sec, whether while we at home, in the midst of wearisome temptations, are angling with rods which now and then catch one soul for our Lord, they shall not be fishing with nets which will bring in many thousands of those concerning whom, with unspeakable joy, in the day of the Lord, they may say, Behold, I, and the Children which God has given me! Let them see, whether, supposing they should prosper no farther than to preach the Gospel of the kingdom in all the world, for a witness unto all nations, yet the end which is then to come will not bring to them the more happy lot, wherein they shall stand that are found so doing.

### INFANTICIDE.

Account of the Abelision of Female Infanetcide in Guzera with Considerations on the Question of promoting the Gospel in India : by the Rev. John Cormack, A.M. Minister of Stow, England.

The Editor in his pretace, informs us, hat Col. Walker's Report to the Bombay Government forms the basis of this narrative, and that by friendly intercourse with that gentleman, since his return to Scotland he has obtained a full comprehension of the subject.

It appears that Col. Walker went in the year 180;, as political resident to Guzerat, where he found the horrid practice of murdering the female children was common. He made diligent inquiry into the fact, and found that 'when the wives of the Jarejah Rajaputes are delivered of daughters, the women who happen to be with the mother, repair to the oldest man in the house, who then bids them go to the father, and do as he directs. On this, the women go to the father who desires them to do as is customary, and so to inform the mother. The women then repair to the mother, and tell herto actin conformity to their usage. The mother next puts opium on the nipple of her breast, which the child inhales with the milk, and dies.' Other methods, however, of destroying infants are practised. In some cases the opium is put into the mouth of the child. But the Colonel had reason to doubt, whether infanticide was committed literally in these ways; but the notion of the child imbibing poison with the milk might easily give rise to such a report, especially as it is customary to the fathers to say, with brutal equivocation,' · Dhood pelauna,' that is, · Let her drink milk.' When the child is dead, it is carried out in a basket, and unceremoniously committed to the dust.

The Jarejahs, however, though they generally destroy their female intants, obtain wives, without difficulty, from the neighboring tribes, among whom infanti-

cide is not practised The Colonel having obtained accurate information concerning the facts, entered into a correspondence with the chiefs, reasoning with them on the guilt of this horrid practice. They gravely defended it, especially on the store of antiquity, pretending that it had been perpetuated for 5,000 years. At length, however, they gave way, and signed an engagement, a copy of wnich appears in the Appendix, to relinquish the practice for ever.

Much laudable care was taken by Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, to reader this engagement effectual, and it is hoped, that the aboltion not only there, but in other parts of India, will become general. The good effects of this huzing the character of be Jarejahs. Much gratitude was excited towards Colonel Walker. Female infints, who had been preserved by his philathropic exertions, were presented to him at his court by their parents, who gloried i their preservation,

and doated on them with fondness; and the female children of some families were taught, as the first articulate sounds, to say, Baker Saheb umneh Jeewaria-that IS, COLONEL WALKER SAVED ME.

More than 200 of the latter pages of this volume are occupied on . The question of promoting Christianity in India, illustrated from the facts of the preceding narrative, and others that bear upon it; in which the author successfully combats the ar tuments of those who have been hostile to missions in India, and warmly recommends the continued exertions of Missionary Societies, till they are crowned with complete success.

This volume cannot fail to be gratifying in a high degree to every philanthropist; and affords us reason to hope, that by the prudent employment of British influence, and the exertions of British Missionaries, a period may, at no distant period, be put to the abominable cruelties & destructive superstitions of the Hindoos.

#### INFANTICIDE IN CHINA.

Extract of a letter from China, April 10,1816.

The Pekin Gazette of Dec. 1815, contains the following Edict, published by order of his Imperial Majesty. It shows the prevalence of female infanticide in one part China, a crime which exists less or more in every part. In the province of Fokeen also it is said to be prevalent.

Woo-sin-king, of the Province of Ganhivny, (In European maps Kiang-nan) has appeared before the Court of the Too-chayuen, to prefer a request, that the wicked custom of selling wives, and drowning female infants, be put a stop to, agreeably to law. The following in his Majesty's replyt

The existence of male and female is essential to the continuance of the human species: nusband and wife form one of the five relationships, in which human beings stand to each other. Unless it be for one of the seven crimes specified by moral writers, divorce is not allowable. If it be the case, as the person abovementioned states, that it is a common practice amongst poor families to drown their female infants; and that husband and wife, for every trifle separate :- these are indeed wicked customs. Let the said Woo-sin king be delivered over to the Viceroy Pe-ling to examine into the case: and in the mean time let prohibitory and admonitory edicts be published, that this bad custom may be done away with, and the people return to propriety. If any similar practice prevails in Pekin, let it be prohibited there also. Respect this !"

It is the practice with poor persons, even in the province of Canton, when they have already two or three daughters, to destroy any others that may be born to them. They drown the infant either in the house, or in an adjoining river, without being at pains to conceal it; as the Magistrates do not inquire into it, nor do the neighbors make any remarks. It is considered a family affair, with which indifferent persons are not justified in interfering. To this general feeling, there are exceptions, as the above paper demonstrates. There is also a kind of foundling hospital, called 'Yo-ying-tang,' supported by government for the reception of infants. As is often the case with government charities, it is probably so iil attended to, as to prevent parents in distress availing themselves of it to any extent.

# INTERESTING LETTER.

From the Right Reverend N. Heritaburg in Norway, dated July 10, 1816. [Extracted from the Correspondence of the

British and Foreign Bible Society.]

Most honorable Gentlemen, most beloved and highly esteemed.-It come to my ears, some time ago, that there existed in England a certain Society for distributing the Holy Scriptures; but I confess that was all I knew of it. For during the space of seven years, my native country lay bound fast in the fetters of warmourning, sighing, and languishing for want of supply both for body and soul.

Lately, however, I received, as it were, falling down from heaven, your annals, viz. the Tenth Report, for 1814, and a summary account of the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which I had never heard any thing but the name before. Thus receiving, in a moment, what I could not have hoped for in a year, I readread again; and after reading it ten times over, it still delighted me. I lifted up my hoary head, and from my inmost soul fetched sighs of gratitude to the paternal Ruler of the universe. So many thousands, said I, refuse genuflection to the Baal of our times, indifference ;-So many thousands languish for the knowledge of the everlasting gospel! Oh, what immense good are you doing from Greenland and Lapland to the utmost parts of Siberiafrom Lapland to Van Diemen's Land, yea throughout the whole earth: What tender solicitude to procure the Bible for the poor inhabitants of Iceland! thus the Divine Oracle is fulfilled, "Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world; in them has he set tabernacies for the sun .- Psaim 19, 4.

Last year I paid a visit to his Swedish Majesty's Privy Councellor, the most excellent Count Rosenbled, a man of unpa-

ralleled candor, and in love unfeigned for the religion of Christ inferior to none. He it was, who first of all, encouraged me and my colleagues to exert purselves for the establishment of a Bible Society in Norway, in order to provide the poor with the scriptures-promising to support us which he also did for the Crown Prince, his highness, Charles John, has lately made to our rising Bible Society, according to his distinguished generosity, a present of somewhat more than six thousand Banco rix dollars. I hope, by the blessing of God, the work will be carried on with vigor. Although thou art poor and exhausted my country, be of good cheer! thine undertaking will be furthered by the same Giver of all bounties, who commended the widow that increased the treasure of the temple, by casting in a mite.

Thus I have, most excellent gentlemen, given you as much information as I was able to impart, and regret very much that in your annals, which contain intelligence from almost all the coutries in the world, I found scarcely any thing from Norway. In the course of time, I hope to be able to give more satisfactory and agreeable ac-

Let us lift up our hearts! Arise brethren in Christ! but ye are risen already. Let us pray with one consent, that Christ would graciously bless the means in our hands. We have begun a sacred work, its beginning was under happy auspices; may still happier success crown the end!

Your most obedient servant, NICHLAO HERTZBERG.

# DOMESTIC.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

First Report of the New-York Sunday School Union Society, for the year eng ing February, 1817. [Continued from page 62.]

The Committee have to report that they have caused the following books and lessons to be printed for the use of the schools, viz,

500 Alphabets.

2000 copies of Small Lessons. 250 sets of Large Lessons, 37 in each set.

3500 Speiling Book, Part L 2500 do. do.

do. 500 do. do. 1100 Class Papers. III.

16000 1 ickets for Punctual Attendance and Good Beh vior.

3000 copies Watts' Divine Songs.
500 du. Hints on the establishment and re-

gulation of Sunday Schools. 75 Numerical Registers.

2500 copies of The Young Cottager, abridged,

for rewards. 2500 do. of The Orphan, and other pieces,

for the same purpose.

The Committee have also published, besides some smaller articles,

1000 copies of the Constitution of the Society,

with the rules of the schools. 500 do. of Proceedings of the First Quarter-

ly Meeting., do. of an Address to Parents.

1500 do. of a Circular on the subject of Sunday Schools.

A considerable quantity of books and lessons are still on hand. Sales have been made for the use of schools in other places, to the amount of about 200 dollars; a part only of which has been paid. A few co-

gratuitously forwarded to particular schools in the country. The Committee have purchased 760 Testaments, all of which have been used in the schools; and they are happy to add, that a donation of 25 Bibles has been received from the New-York Auxiliary Bible

pies of the Society's publications have been

and Prayer Book Society. The amount of expenses incurred for books will be seen by reference to the Treasurer's Account, annexed to this Report; where also is exhibited the present state of the funds.

The Committee would gladly make the most public acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have gratuitously furnished rooms for the accommodation of the schools.

and to all who have in any way assisted in the operations of the Society.

It is obvious, that the expenditures of such an establishment are liable to be greater during the first year than afterwards. The schoots are now supplied with books, which, with small occasional additions, will serve them for a considerable time to come. Still the Committee are concerned to say, that they fear the regular dues from the present annual subscribers will be inadequate to the support of the institution. While with feelings of peculiar satisfaction and gratitude they re-fer to the extended list of life subscribers, and other donors, who have generously patronised the object, and replenished the treasury of the Society, they are aware that dependence must be placed ultimately on the permanent support of annual contributors. But should the merits of the enterprise in which this institution has embarked, be fully developed to the public, the Committee are persuaded, that a want of pecuniary aid would never be a subject of anxiety. For who that considers the nature and tendencies of the Sunday School system, the high ascendency it has gained in the land that gave it birth, or the effects it has produced during a period of nearly forty years; and that knows the characteristics of the age in which we live, will doubt whether the object of this Society shall meet with patronage? Or who that

has traced the progress of this system from Gloucester, where it was contrived by the venerable Raikes, to every city and village in Great Britain, to the principal places in the neighboring islands, to the continent, to Africa and India, to the West Indies, Nova Scotia and Canada; and finally to this City, and hence to an hundred places in the United States, will doubt whether it rests upon a solid basis, or shares the fullest approbation and confidence of every enlightened community? Need it be stated, that this admirable system prepared the way for, and indeed originated that Society whose offspring are now the glory of every land, and whose mighty operations, when her progenitor shall have removed the darkness and ignorance which obstruct them, are destined to renovate the nations? He who would be an enemy to Sunday Schools, must oppose armies enlisted to disseminate the Scriptures,must encounter the energies, and resist the purposes and feelings of the civilized world; while he who would be thought a friend to Bible Societies, will not be backward to approve the object of this Association. Were it the highest praise of Sunday Schools that they open channels for the waters of life, and expose the furrowed soil to the dews of heaven, it were enough to repay the labors bestowed upon them -But they afford the means of cultivation : they plant, they rear the harvest. They apply their moral enginry to materials which are ductile. They aim to educate the heart, to give the conscience its empire, to form the manners, to regulate the conduct. Nor is their application or their efficacy confined to children. They claim human nature as their province. They hold up to the world a discovery which human, wisdom is reluctant to admit,-that man, depraved, ignorant, and vicious, can be governed, subdued, and reformed, only by gentle and affectionate methods; that ignorance and its train of obstinate passions will yield to the assiduities of Christian kindness; and that the most hopeless. when educated as beings formed for religion and for another world, will learn to act like rational and accountable creatures.

The Committee would be less forward in these remarks, did they believe the importance of Sunday Schools was appreciated by the public. When they find that, upon examination in a foreign country, it appears that of those who suffer for capital crimes, not one in ten can read; and, on the other hand, that out of thousands 'educated in a Sunday School, not one was ever convicted before a magistrate ;-when they find that Sunday Schools, in the country where their effects are fully seen, are regarded by legislators and princes as combining the most efficient means of counteracting in the aged poor, and preventing in their children, the innumerable evils which spring from ignorance and want; that idleness, larceny, mendicity, and the various forms of wickedness perpetrated by the lower classes of society, disappear where these institutions are properly supported, they cannot but be anxious that the importance of the system should be felt. They trust it will be felt. They rejoice that the plan has been adopted in this city upon so liberal a scale, and that the labors of this, and the sister institution, have been such, and such the visi-Facts operated by the Schools, as to have attracted attention from every part of the country. They desire with devout and humble reverence, to acknowledge the Divine goodness, in the success which has attended their endeavors. And they congratulate the Society on what has been accomplished, and on the prospect opened before them. They deem it matter of cordial felicitation, that perfect harmony has pervaded the councils and measures of the Institution, and shed its salutary influence on the Schools. They hail this as a pledge of more extended and more efficient efforts in a cause, which interests and benefits the heart, in proportion as it occupies Whether the committee contemplate the

effects which have resulted from the establishment of this Society, or the kind dispositions manifested by the friends of humanity and religion, they feel that there is much reason to be animated and encouraged. The experience of a year has shown that the pian of the Society is well adapted to its object, and that the object may be prosecuted here to a degree far beyond what was at first supposed. It has appeared that there are multitudes of uninstructed children and adults, of whose education there is no hope but from the Sunday Schools; multitudes who are willing to incur the restraints, and perform the tasks to which they are subjected as scholars, and who glory in the privileges which they enjoy as learners. And instead of detracting from the usefulness of the public free schools of the city, the Committee have been assured, that large accessions have been made to those schools in consequence of the exertions of this Society.

The way is now prepared for this Society to prosecute its beneficent object, without the risk of experiment, or the hazard of opposition. The numerous institutions of the same nature, already formed in almost every State in the Union, inspire the hope that the Sunday School system will, at no distant period, shed its blessings upon every city and neighborhood in the country, and gain the esteem and patronage to which it is entitled.

The Committee are able to present but a very imperfect notice of the Sunday Schools which have been established in other places. Reports, containing ample evidences of the necessity of instituting such schools, and of their various practical benefits, have been received from the Sunday School Societies of Bedford, Kingston, (Ulster County,) and New-burgh, in this state; Elizabeth Town, Newark, and

day Schools in Salem, Charlestown, Boston, Providence, Newport, Hartford, New-Haven, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Princeton, Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Petersburgh, Charleston, Savannah, and other places too numerous to mention; all of which are represented to be in a prosperous state. These Schools, so far as the Committee are informed, are conducted in the same manner as those connected with this Union. They have been attended with unexpected success, and have deeply interested the public attention. In addition to the above, the Committee are happy to allude to the numerous schools established in this city, by the " New-York Female Union Society for the promotion of Sabbath Schools," whose operations commenced somewhat earlier than those of this Association, and whose exemplary and successful efforts for the education and improvement of female children and adults, we known to the public. Let us regard these institutions as aux-

iliaries to our object, and incitements to our zeal. They invite us to a prospective view of what will be accomplished in the progress of the Sunday School system in this country. They warrant the belief, that the enlightened inhabitants of this land will hasten to secure all the benefits which this system can confer. Like their fellow-workers abroad, they will cherish Sunday Schools as pioneers to their extended and successful efforts to disseminate the Scriptures. They will foresee, as a result of this system, the continuance of civil and religious liberty, which, from a form of government adapted to secure that blessing to the country, is so dependent on the intelligence, the morality, and the happiness of the lower classes of Society. But what has been achieved, is enough

for our encouragement. The advancement of the cause during the past year, is calculated to astonish us, rather than to depress our hopes. Who of us at our first meeting would have ventured to predict, that in twelve months we should see in the Schools of this Union, and those of the Female Union Society of this city, more than 5000 Sunday scholars; and that the talents of 500 persons would be employed in their literary and religious cultivation? It may perhaps surprise those unacquainted with the subject. But there is a genius in these institutions which attracts, conciliates, and subdues; which softens the asperites of untutored nature on the one band, and relieves the benefactor's heart from the invidious restrictions of custom, in the exercise of mercy. Religion, which characterises the instructions, and sanctifies the proceedings of the schools, points to objects to be attained, and hopes to be realized, which awaken and pre-possess the feelings, and stimulate the energies of the soul. The religion of the Bible, which, as by the common consent of mankind, is now looked to for the guardianship and security of the social and civil, as well as the immortal interests of man, is the religion of the Sunday Schools, and the basis of the system This religion, embodied as it is in the lessons, and infused into the very forms of these schools, is adequate to all the transformations of heart and life, and to all the direct and collateral blessings. expected from them. Where this religion exerts her influence over the concerns of human society, or over the dispositions and conduct of an individual, the beneficent effects are seen and acknowledged. Like the light of heaven, her benefits are proffered freely and equally to all. She invites the sons of indigence and of plenty to the same feast, calls them to the same felicity, offers them blessings which they equally need, and makes them conscious of responsibilities from which none are free. Connecting the present temper and conduct of man with the high relations and destinies of eternity, she commands his reverence of her sanctions, and binds his conscience by her precepts; while her solaces and hopes allure to duty and facilitate obedience. While our Sunday School exertions are founded in this religion and pervaded by it, their effects, whether immediate or remote, will assuredly be good. Let us then go on our way rejoicing, nor deny ourselves the anticipation, that Sunday Schools from their fitness to that end, will hold their ascendant rank among the means, which are to usher in the day of millennial light, and universal righteousness and peace. In behalf of the Com'te,

ELEAZAR LORD, Secretary. New-York, Feb. 24, 1817.

Albany, April 11 .- The Superintendant of Common Schools reports to the Legislature, that " there are within the State exclusive of the city and county of New-York, at least five thousand Common Schools, which have been organised and kept up under the act for their establishment; and the number of children annually taught in them, exceeds two hundred thousand." The sum distributed the last year, from the common school fund, was about 65,000 dollars.

Philadelphia, April 12 .- On Monday last, the different Sabbath Schools belonging to Mr. Patterson's congregation in the Northern Liberties, were collected in the church, amounting in all to near 1000 children; when that faithful servant of the Lord, Mr. Eastburn, addressed them in a very affectionate manner. Many of their parents were present, and it is hoped the occasion will be blest also to them. The whole scene was peculiarly interesting; nearly 1000 poor little children " in the temple, singing hosannas to the Son of David !" After the service, premiums were distributed to many, for their good behaviour, carly attendance, committing to memory Scriptures, Hymns, Catechism, &c.

A Georgia Grand Jury has presented Renson, in New-Jersey. Information has been received of the establishment of Sun-spiritous liquor on the Sabbath. number of individuals by name for selling PEACE SOCIETY.

From the Porstand Gazette. At a meeting of a number of Gentlemen ho had signed Proposals for establishing Peace Society, holden at the Meetingouse of the first Parish in Portland, on Friday the 31st day of January, A. D. 1817,

The Rev. Jesse Appleton was chosen Chaigman, and Mr. Edward H. Cobb, Clerk. By desire of the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Payson opened the meeting with Prayer.

After some observations upon the subject, a Committee was appointed to consider what principles and regulations were proper to be adopted & to prepare the form of a Constitution. They reported the following which was unanimously accepted.

Constitution of the Peace Society of Maine.

The present age is an era of great events. Surprising changes have taken place in the political world, and extraordinary efforts have been made, and still are making in the cause of religion. Numerous Societies bave been formed for various important purposes: They have met with efficient patronage, and their exertions have been crowned with unexpected success .-Among these there are few whose object is so important as that of Peace Societies. Christians cannot be unmindful of the obligations they are under to promote the spirit of their religion, which is a spirit of peace. Their labors for the accomplishment of this object, will be repaid by the consciousness that they have done their duty; nor can their efforts be ultimately defeated. The scriptures predict a period when peace shall universally prevail :when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." This is not the expectation of few individuals; all Christians throughout the world, unite in the anticipation of this joyful event; they all look for a general prevalence of the principles of Christianity before the consummation of all things. We trust that there are some indications of the approach of this blissful period; that the day is breaking and the shadows are fleeing away. The storm of war, which lately extended over the whole political horison, has spent its fury. We indulge a hope that the gloom will not again collect; and while we cherish the belief that the reign of the Prince of Peace has already commenced, let us unite our efforts in extending his Kingdom over the whole earth.

We disclaim all right to interfere with the religious or political creeds of our fellow-citizens; nor is it our object to censure or embarrass those measures of government, which may be considered necessary, when just demands of reparation or security can neither be safely waived, nor peaceably adjusted—nor is it our de-sign to dictate when those exigencies exist, or in the least degree to deviate from those precepts of Christianity, which inculcate submission to civil rulers; but our only object is, to exhibit in a clear and distinct manner, the pacific nature of the Gospel, and to diffuse a spirit of love and harmony, and an enlightened philanthropy and enevolence through the world.

While it is recollected that we are enlisted under the banners of the PRINCE OF PEACE, and that with the divine aid our exertions will be ultimately crowned with success, let the happy consequences which will result to the world from the diffusion of the mild and benevolent principles of the gospel animate every friend of man to diligence & perseverance in this sacred cause.

Impressed with these sentiments, we gree to form ourselves into a Society by the name of " The Peace Society of Maine," and hereby adopt the following rules and regulations

ARTICLE 1. The design of the Society hall be executed, and all its affairs conducted, by and under the direction of a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and four other members of the Society, who shall constitute a Board to be denominated " The President and Trustees of the Peace Society of Maine." They shall be annually chosen by written votes, and any four of them shall be a quorum. In case of a vacancy by resignation or otherwise, the other members of the Board may supply the same. They shall meet at least twice a year, and may appoint such officers or committees, as they may judge necessary in the execution of their trust.

2. Each person who has subscribed, or may subscribe to pay one dollar annually, shall become a member—shall be entitled upon payment to receive one half of his subscription in such pamphlets or publications as the Society may procure, and at the lowest price—and shall have liberty to receive, at such price, to the amount of two thirds of any further sum which he may pay to the Treasurer for the use of the Society. And each person who should pay to the Treasurer, a sum less than one doilar (not however less that fifty cents) shall be entitled to the same privilege, and be considered a member during the year in which he may make such payment.
3. Donations will be thankfully received,

and a record of them shall be made, and the donor entitled to receive pamphlets or publications on the same terms as are allowed to annual subscribers.

4. All ministers of the cospel within the District of Maine, who shall signify to the Secretary their desire to join the Society, shall be considered as members, without being subject to any annual contribution, or other expense.

6. A meeting of the Society shall be holden at Portland in the month of May annually, on such day a the Board of Trustees shall direct, of which notice shall be previously given in the Portland newspapers, by the Recording Secretary. At such meeting an address or liscourse shall be delivered by some person to be appointed by the Board.—[The Offices of the Society were then chosen as named in our last.] RKVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Extract of a letter from the Pastor of the Church of Owasco. (N.Y.) to a friend in New-York, dated January, 1817. Before I proceed to give you an account of the

bleased work among us, I will observe that, my people have paid special attention to the external means, and at almost every administration of the Lord's Supper more or less have been added to the Church, and particularly in the congregation of Owas o. This refreshing from the Lord commenced soon after our sacramental season, about the middle of January, 1816 when seven teen persons were added to the Church in Owas-co. This number was rather unexpected, and produced a more than ordinary excitement in old Christians, who generally before this had lain in state of spiritual to por. Conferences were much better frequented, and I could observe a material change both in the numbers and attention on the Sabbath. Nothing of importance occurred till in February, when I v sited a few families in one corner of the congregation bordering on the Skaneateles lake, whom I had omitted in the fall. When on this tour, I heard of two or three young persons who had lately become very thoughtful. I preached in that neighborhood in the evening, to a crowded house and to an audience peculiarly attentive From the consideration that there were a few under serious impressions, I concluded it was my duty to pay some particular attention to this part of the congregation, and I consequently appointed another lecture on the ensuing week, when I preached to a numerous assembly, many of whom appeared much affected. After divine service, I took an opportunity of conversing with a num-ber, and to my astonishment found no less than thirty persons, (mostly young,) under the most pungent convictions. I appointed another lecture the next week at the same place, when I preached to a very thronged assembly, and almost every person present appeared to be in tears. This I considered a solemn meeting. After service, I took occasion to converse, and found some under the most win apprelien of heir guilt and wretchedness, while others were rejoicing in the hope of the Gospel. This circumstance induced me to propose to my consistory, the appointment of a meeting for the examination of such as felt the freedom of offering themselves for church membership. By this time the flame had extended to other sections of the Society, and almost every day new cases occurred ; conferences were unusually thronged ; God's child en were awake to their best interest; additional places for meeting were appointed, and generally crowded. It was determined by the consistory, that we should have an extra administration of the Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath in March. On the preceding Thursday we met for the examination of those who might offer; when sixty-seven were examined and admitted. From the opportunity I had had of free conversation before this day, I knew of several who had obtained a comfortable hope, but had not offered themselves. The consistory agreed, that it would be proper to give these latter an opportunity of coming forward on Saturday after the preparation sermon was preached, when thirty-four persons were admitted to church membership, making in the whole one hundred and one. As several young persons from Sandbeach congregation were present at the examination, these returned home deeply affected I will bere observe, that this Society had generally remained in a state of spiritual stupor ; but the news of the large accession to the church of Owasco, together with the impressions made on the minds of those before men tioned, operated like an electrical shock the flame spread with a rapidity unqualled by any thing I ever before was scarcely a family in the neighborhood, where there were not some, more less; under serious impressions; and in some families, all who were not church members were anxiously inquiring what they should do to be saved. Under existing circumstances, I concluded it was my imperious duty to pay particular attention to this part of my charge ces were appointed for every evening in the week except Saturday evening. On these I was obliged to attend, and in most of them to lecture. appointed one evening in the week to meet for religious conversation in the neighborhood. This meeting I found peculiarly serviceable. It had a happy tendency to give freedom to many, who were before backward to open the state of their minds ; and many received not a little encouragement in hearing the state of others-My time was now wholly occupied in visiting from house to house, and attending upon those

soul and body together. On the second Sabbath in May, was our sacra-mental Sabbath in the Sandbeach church. The Thursday and Saturday preceding we appointed for examination, when seventy-one were admitted to the communion of said Church.

who came for instruction. For four weeks there

was nothing attended to in my house of a worldly

nature but what was absolutely necessary to keep

We will now return to the Owasco Congregation. By this time the work had apread through almost every section of the society. Whole neighborhoods, in which there was not a house but there were more or less deeply impressed:—some, indeed, rejoicing in the free salvation of the Gospel, while others were crying out, "What shall we do to be saved?" I am ready to believe there was not a sermon preached, but it had the happy tendency either of comforting or awakening some present. There was scarcely a day past but I heard of new cases. It truly appeared as if Satan's kingdom was about to be wholly demolished among us.

The second Sabbath of July was the day for

the commemoration of the Supper of our Lord in the Owasco Church; the Thursday previous we met for examination, when ninety-three persons were admitted; but in consequence of my indisposition, the sacrament was deferred a fortaight longer. The Thursday preceding we examined and admitted thirty-seven more, making one hundred and forty, besides several by certificate. On the third Sabbath in October, we admitted in the Sandbeach Church, on examination, fourteen persons. On the third Sabbath is tion, fourteen persons. On the third Sabbath in January, 1817, in the Church of Owasco, we received nine. In the whole, in one year we have added to our Churches 351. I have every reason to believe, there are a number more in each of these congregations, who are seriously inquiring the way to Zion, while there are others who have at times a comfortable hope. However, the work is evidently on the decline, yet I have reason to rejoice; the Churches are generally crowded and conferences well attended. It would gladden your heart to be present with us on a communion occasion, to see upwards of two hundred dear youth approaching the table of the Lord with evident tokens of deep humility and solemnity, highly appreciating, we trust, the worth of their precious souls.

God the Spirit in this refreshing from his presence, has operated differently on the minds

of sinners from any thing I ever witnessed before. I think I may freely say, that in relation to three fourths of those who have been the subjects of this revival, the time between their first alarm, and their being set free in the liberty of God's and their being set free in the liberty of God's children has not exceeded two weeks; and respecting some, not more than half that time. One circumstance I think worthy of notice,—a conference was appointed; a man in the neighborhood, who had previously spoken disrespectfully of the work, was with difficulty prevailed apon by his wife, (who is a woman of piety.) to attend this conference. During the singing of

eplorable state. This soon. On Priday morning and a more distressing onceived of. On Satur happy a person as I almost ever-ing in the Government of God, as into God's plan of saving sinners

ritorious righteonsness of Jenus (
Another instance of an aged a years and ten, whose days have cupied in accumulating wealth has a sense of his dauger by a saids family, and in the course of a sense of his dauger by a said family, and in the course of a sense of his dauger has a sense of his dauger by a said family, and in the course of a sense of his dauger has a sense of his dauger by a said family. made to rejoice in the glorious le

The whole of this revival has free from noise or an embusiants white distress and anguish of hear in their countenances, they would it concealed from others, till conply for direction

In the commencement of this goal Lord among us, many aged Chron to doubt the genuine nature of the count of the sudden transition of an near to light, while other count of the sudden transition of an ness to light, while others were a way their hope; thus, while it has py tendency of convincing some, thighty works like himself, it has potime to others. It is with because joy I notice, that few, very few, of the contract of the co been the subjects of this revival by ble of their utter unworthiness and by grace free and sovereign that at that not of themselves, it is the th

At least three fourths of thoses, added within the time before specially tween the age of nine and twenth haps nearly an equal number of both I may venture to say, that in the 0 gation, which consists of marly 2006 are not 20 families in which there are praying persons, and there are seen in both societies, where every home mily give evident tokens of a thur Many of those young converts pro peculiarly useful to the Church of D manifest sincere humility, confident the all-sufficient merits of a rises h a heart glowing with the names his cause and interest in the well whole, of what our eyes have seen a beard, and our hands have handled, a eternal life in this blessed accession ches, while we have the greatest joi ing, we have at the same time sons for the deepest humiliy and me the great King and Head of the Cha empty, low, and dependent, that a

The doctrines I have endeared view since my settlement among the been the sovereignty of God, ento particular election; the total departicular evidenced by the emnity of the lan God; and the complete indisposition to relish the free salvation of the regeneration of the soul by the ini tions of God the Spirit, consisting mission of the heart to God as ren of the world; saving faith in the Christ, or a cordial acceptance of Hi ly way of recovery for lost, runed dependence on the free grace of 60 and a walk and conversation corner the holy religion of him who cases from all iniquity, that we should be less before him in love.

These doctrines I trust have ben owned and blest with us, and I must that these are the only doctrines had stain the pride of all uman glor, o ner to take his proper plate, mi

NEW-JERSEY COLL

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Board of Trustees of the Cale Jersey, assembled for the first time riotous proceedings, in the institutes to their care, in January last, dees duty to communicate to the public to those unhappy and criminal proc

At an early period of their sea pointed a committee to examine via the causes of the riots, and to collect to the board such information rea subject as might conduce to a cler ing of its real character The com particular and impartial investigate was practicable, of the whole after gation in the course of which they had with a number of the most respec of the college, as well as with the Bo faculty and others,) presented a to which the Board feel it their duty the Faculty of the College have an approbation for the fidelity and fine they displayed on that trying and paid. No alternative was left for them, but abandon their posts, or to inflict the Their proceedings, therefore, and all competent number of Trustees, care purpose, in expelling such of the das

ents as returned to the college groun to order, have received the sanction d The Board wish the public distinct stand, that the civil process which ced against a number of the offer had not only violated the orden of the college to a large amount, suby the Faculty, not on their own judges of the advice of a committee of the pointed for that purpose; and also measure has received the sanction of the Board, successful and an arrangement of the Board, successful and an arrangement of the Board, successful and arrangement of the sanction of the Board, successful and arrangement of the sanction of the Board, successful arrangement, are consistent to the sanction of the san

The Board, moreover, are costs sense of duty both to the college and lie, to declare their entire and unaint tion, that the couduct of the district in the late riots, and especialy of the expelled was attack unsupported expelled, was utterly unsupported plea, or even plausible p etence; marked with the most intemperate most flagrant indecency, the gross of And they cannot but deplere the hum And they cannot but deplere the auathat so many young men of respectand of high promise should have depleted so far as justly to incur the condemnation. The Board have of expression of their confident hope, in public will unite with them, in apprendict of the Feathly and in reprobate duct of the Faculty, and in reproof proceedings so utterly subversing principles on which alone decorum a be maintained in a seminary of learning Signed by the unanimous vote of the ISAAC H. WILLIAM Governor of the state of New-Jer President ex-officio of the Board Princeton, N. J. April 10, 1817.

Important Judicial Decid

Raleigh, (N.C) April 4.—At the or Court of Law, of Johnston Court of Law, of Johnston S. Tarr, was offered as a witness, and the court of the court upon the ground of defect of religion Witnesses were called who depend of defect of religion witnesses were called who depend devers occasions, Tarr had declared not believe there was either a bend it was contended on the otherside that he sworm to dealers whether he believe be sworn to declare whether he ich and in a future state of rewards and.
The Judge, (C. J. Taylor,) said.

ROYAL O he Carace ons of th February, and the state of General difficult mar Chaguaranni isions, I a nemy in the pieces of ar 3, and one ons to resist anding the

This was on Thurs on This was on Thurs of Saving sinners through the Thurs of Saving sinners through the Thurs of Thurs e day a have been a sing wealth was an ger by a sudden de se course of a few the glorious hope u

or an embusiastic up nances, the y would are ent of this good w

6, many aged Christian den transition of may lead the while others were read a those, while it has he the transfer of the transfer o ne and twenty-five.
I number of both ser in which there are several
and there are several
and there are several
and there are several kens of a charge to the Church of Ch umility, confident a with the warmest a et in the world eyes have seen, our have handled, of the essed accession to we the greatest of at the same time su or humility and grate d Head of the Churc ndent, that we of God. I have endeavored u

> d acceptance of His free grace of God of Him who came to I trust have been only doctrines that w Il suman glory, can repor place, and gir

tlement among this per

the total depravit manity of the human plete indisposition of

soul by the invinci

faith in the

Spirit, consisting in a rart to God as moral

RSEY COLLEG

THE PUBLIC. for the first time in the institution o last, deen it te to the public their criminal proceedings idd of their session, e to examine with and to collect a information relative The commi rtial investigation, the whole affair, (so which they had e most respectable presented a rep

fidelity and firmed trying and painful ieft for them, but, or to inflict the me refore, and also the Trustees, convene cess which was process which are of the offening lated the orders, at also injured the general the general the general the general the constitution of the sanction of the sa

the sanction of the college and to the and unanimous of the disorderly apprecially of those y unaupported by the pretence it that time superate violence is the coross at pro-

he sworn, when the very question was, he sworn, when the very question was, the was qualified to swear; and on the the was qualified to swear; and on the the agreed with those who held that the he compelled to declare opinions and not be compelled to declare opinions to disgrace, and degrade him: he could get the permit a man to be exposed to such ad it rould be incongruous to permit a is to suppress the truth.

Its rejected as utterly imcompetent to

acc, and as a person to whose oath the

# FOREIGN NEWS.

SPANISH REVERSES. the front Cumana state, that Gen. Mari-defrolutionary army, had captured that the loss of 450 men; and that he had the fort by assault, and put the garrison, in 1000, to the sword. Gen. Pool to 1000, to the sword. Gen. Prado in to too, and though summoned set, gallantly refused.

PANISH PATRIOT BULLETIN.

Republican Army of Venezuela, H Q. Barcelona, Fob. 9, 1817. ish army under the command of Brig. which had been organized at Orituco maramas, composed of European Spanto the number of 2000 men, effected the day before yesterday with the di-Clarines, in the position called the Tunbelieve yesterday the enemy's parget within musket shot of the city, by for road. At 7, A. M. the bady of Spansiled off, and took possession of the ridout firing a shot, traversing the city, had previously disoccupied, without nore than our quarters of San Fran-Spanish reserve halted at cannon mposts; but drawn on by a brave deavalry and infantry sent to annov prespitated themselves within half The battle continued here for with only 200 of our infantry, who it very smart and destructive fire; losing, on their part, more their troops. The reserve being men of the battalion of Margarita, orders of their brave commandant Blodged the enemy from the city, oblito pass the river. This gallant officer the moment he took possession of the This small corps of Margarita then reto fall back on our positions. The fiding themselves nearly cut off, reiver, and marched precipitately to ere, which was now very distant from nons Our troops keeping up a heathe Spanish division, forced them to a fight, during which they never returneshot. But at the moment our cavalry were marching in their pursuit, the d Chrines, 700 strong, had penetrated gity from the southward, as far as the quare, and having re-occupied the ed us to distodge them from house This operation lasted tall near night, ing it was executed with the great-Lyadvalor. In one of these assaults

with a resolution worthy of his valor. mult of this action has been the most our arms. The only Spanish army nited in Venezuela has been completely Ther loss in killed, wounded, prisoners nel, may be calculated at one half of Their disorderly retreat will cause the lerest, since each corps fled sepame and circumstances permitted; but ach of night, they would not have m, for the ardor of our troops is superthy of a place in history. A hand-have beaten whole corps. The offithmes, have distinguished themeroic manner; thus we have to reany killed and wounded in proportion ten, who do not exceed thirty.

chief of the Charibs of the Orinoco,

hid the misfortune to perish in the

the Spanish troops, which he had at-

uence of that day will be the speedy of the capital of Carracas. - All the tle plains or savanas of the interio ion of the troops of the republic, ath through the interior, while those of irters take possession of the capitol least obstacle

P. FREGTES, Acting Maj. Gen

ROYAL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT. the Caraccas Gazette of Feb. 26, 1817. sations of the army, from the 6th to rebruary, are contained in the foltch of G neral Real :-

difficult march from the cantons of Chiquaraneas, with a scarcity of waons, I arrived on the 6th inst. at el received information of the situademy in Barcelona. From persons endit, I learned that Bolivar, with amed with arrows and fire arms, had sel in a convent, where he had pieces of artillery, one of 16, two of 3, and one of 6, supplying himself

as to resist a long siege.

ading the difficulties that presented determined to reconnoitre Barcewe myself of the truth of what had Be; as I did not wish to be deceived by operations. At 5 in the mornh, I marched to Juncal, where I enjoined the division of Clarines, and il marched on the city.

after uniting the column of chas-

division of Clarines, commanded bridge, which bridge, which separates the city or called Portugal with the design the communication with Marino, him at the same time, in case he sch, as I understood he intended. attacks and efforts made by the side of the city, and succeeded in ir strong position such of the inhamarched out to interrupt us. A Rup during the day and the rebels in every attempt; and I am per-they not been so well fortified with Prisoners confessed, that they heen so obstinate in their attacks. oltered to my satisfaction, the pondits, I made dispositions to join he rest of the army, and at 4 o'clock adl I approached his left flank, at directing Col. Urreiztieta, with two Granada, and three of his corps, to , and to enclose the enemy anew. med, and my expectations realized. has sustained by the army, as exhiannexed statement, is in a great as admired the conduct of the othf the enemy will exceed 500, in

and missing. o make a last stratagem, to from their position, and in order dispositions for a retreat to the the place, where I remained let observing their prudent conof the troops, I proceeded to I encamped and remained until following day with the same deeing observed him to make any arned to Pillar, and cantoning mes at Piritu, I await cannon ce fortified by the robels, Ti

a certainty, that on obtaining them their destruction is the work of but a few moments. Your Ex-cellency may be assured, that if I had had the good fortune to meet with our squad on on the coast, and it would have assisted me with a few pieces of large calibre, Bolivar, with all his denders, would have been now in my power.

When the chief of the staff marched to possess himself of the mouth of the river, an unavoidable misfortune happened to the women, who were embarking, as four insurgent privateers, keeping up a heavy fire, caused many to perish

[ Here follows a detail of the service rendered by and compliments to particular officers. Number of killed and wounded in the affair of the 8th, 13 killed and 50 wounded, 6 missing—total, 69.]
In consequence of these operations, says the

Caraccas Gazette, the city of Barcelona remains blockaded from the 10th, by all the roads excepting that of Cumana. On the 12th, the royal squadron, which was returning to Cumana, attacked four vessels, which it encountered near the port of Barceloua, cannonaded them, and pursued them so closely, as compelled some of them to ground. The squadron then proceeded to Cumana, from whence it will shortly

The Gazette of the 5th March, says on the 26th of February, the squadron returned from Cumana, with the artilery required On the 27th, the active Chaeon caused the Canejo, a beautiful pilot boat, grounded on the 12th to be raised; and finding her not much injured, has determined to arm her. The rebels presented themselves on the shore to impede this operation, but a few cannon shot caused them to disappear. The forces of the royal squadron are in possession of the Moro, and the vessels anchored before it.

The London papers furnish fresh accounts from St. Helena, in which it is stated, that some of the followers of Bonaparte had been detected in a correspondence with certain persons in Europe and that Count Las Cases, had been closely confined, in consequence of this discovery.

#### DOMESTIC NEWS.

Mob at New-Orleans .- On the 20th March. mob collected at New-Orleans, in consequence of the vane of the British ship Hamilton, representing the tri-coloured flag as in disgrace to the present national flag of France. It resulted in the death of one English sailor, and several others wounded. The masts of the hamilton, and her lower rigging was destroyed, when General Rip-ley appeared with part of his troops, and the mob dispersed without doing further mischief.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session, passed an act to prevent the making issuing, reissuing, and circulating of any promisary notes of a less denomination than one dollar, under a heavy penalty: and also an act to prevent the practice of wagering or BETTING on

Three Soldiers, of the U.S. Army about two weeks ago, were arrested at Sackett's Harbor for stealing a cow. A Mr. Bradley, one of the citizens who went in pursuit of the soldiers and their plunder received a shot from one of them a little below the groin. The wound was very severe; and at first supposed to be mortal. The soldiers were examined and committed to the jail at Watertown to take their trial at the next general session.

A person was detected, on the 12th inst. at the Stage Office in Washington City, almost in the act of picking a traveller's pocket. This person, who stated his name to be Sebbet, from Philadelphia, passed through that place ten days before, and returned in the Steam Boat from Alexandria on Friday evening. Having observed a fellow pas senger's pocket book to be well furnished, he de termined to make good prize of it, and is sup-posed to have attempted it ones before he suc-ceeded. The gentleman was making arrangements for securing a seat in the Stage for the North, when, feeling his pocket pulled, be put his hand on it, and found his pocket book was missing! There being no one near enough to be suspected as having taken it, but Sebbet, the loser gave the alarm, and Sebbet, ran off, but, being pursued round the house was taken and searched. He was completely stripped, and for but at length the pocket book was discovered in the leg of his pantaloons, and returned to the owner, who was not a little gratified at recovering a pocket book containing more than two thousand dollars. The pickpocket exhibited much composure, sturdily denying the theft, till the pocket book was discovered; and even then did not lose his self-possession. There were found in his pocket a bundle of matches, a bottle of photphorus, and some mutch paper. We need not add, he was safely lodged in jail .- N. Intel.

CENT SOCIETY .- [ Communicated] The following statement is published for the sa-tisfaction of those who feel interested in the Boston Cent Society."

Fun is of the Society the past year distributed in the following manner :-For education of native Indian children, \$120 To a school in Vergennes, for emigrant Ca-

nadians, 20
To the Charity School, Poplar-st. Boston, 12
To the Female Society for the religious and moral instruction of poor children in Boston, 30
To a School in the neighborhood of Nor-

ridgewock, District of Maine,
To the American Education Society, for the Gospel Ministry.

To the Female do. do. do.

To the Baptist Sunday School,

To the Female Auxiliary Bible Society of 30

Boston and vicinity,

For the relief of a young man in the study of Divinity, To aid pious youth in obtaining an educa-

tion for the Gospel Ministry, 30
The Managers cherish a belief that from this little Association have issued streams which have swelled that River which is to make glad the city, and people of God. From its sources the ignorant have been instructed; nativelleathens enlightened; and the word of life imparted to those perishing for lack of knowledge: and it is confidently ho-ped, that as the benefits resulting from this So-ciety become more known, that the present list of Subscribers will not only continue, but that very many will be added to it, who will rejoice in an opportunity of furnishing another proof that "great effects result from little causes."

Literary Notice.

Proposals are issued, for publishing by subscription un Abridgment of Milner's Church History, for the use of schools and private families. Miss Rebecca Eaten, who as an instructress of youth at Andover, has given great satisfaction.
"Those, who know and appreciate the merits of
Milner's History of the Church, will rejoice to see its invaluable contents compressed to a size, that shall be accessable to common readers. Few are able to purchase, or have leisure to read the work entire. An epitome of so valuable a work, on so important a subject, cannot fail to be acceptable and useful to the community: but the principal object of this abridgment is, to accommodate object of this abridgment is, to accommodate those teachers, who are desirous of giving, at least an outline, of sacred history to their pupils. The work was first prepared, and used by the author for this purpose; and, as she trusts, not without success. She now, with great difficience, aithough encouraged by the strong solicitation of a number of friencs, whose judgment she highly values, offers it to the patronage of the public, hoping it will meet with success, and prove as useful to others, as she has been flattered to believe it his been to herself. The vork will be comprised in one solume of about 300 pages 12mm.

# THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1817. RECORDER ENLARGED.

Our readers will perceive by comparing this number with the last, that we have enlarged our paper, by adding to the length and width of the columns : we would thus make an acknowledgement for the increasing patronage we receive-As the Recorder will contain upwards of the amount of two columns more than heretofore, we shall be able to admit more of the Religious Intelligence which crowds upon our attention, chan would otherwise have been possible. ...

#### Heathen Touth.

Among the many occurrences at this interesting day worthy the particular notice of the Christian public, we consider the providence of God in lately bringing to this Christian land so many youths from various parts of the Heathen world. as not the least remarkable; especially in connection with the consequences of their arrival -The benevotence of individuals has been excited, the hand of pity and charity has been stretched out, and these ignorant, deluded, and wretched youths have been taken under Christian patronage. A Seminary has been established, particularly intended for their buttuction in useful knowledge and in the Christian religion, with a view to qualify them, on returning to their native countries, tod fuse a knowledge of " the only trueGod and Jesus Christ whom he bath sent." Some of these youths are from families of the highest distinction, which circumstance will give weight to their influence should they ever return. These young men have evinced unusual capacities of mind, quickness of perception and readiness in acquiring knowledge. In addition to this, thro' Divine mercy, they have taken, almost immediately, a deep interest in the Christian Religion; several of them, it is charitably hoped, have cordially embraced it, and have manifested an anxious desire to return to their fathers and brethren. to dissuade them from their idolatry and superstition, and to teach them the " right ways of the Lord." We cannot but consider these as auspicious omens in favor of the Heathen world -With particular interest and pleasure we have recently noticed an account of a Chinese Youth, now in the city of New-York. It is published in the Religious Remembrancer, in a letter from a lady in New-York to her friend in Philadelphia, inclosing an original letter, written by this Chinese Youth to Mr. Nitchie, his instructor. The Lady of New-York thus writes :-

" I make no apology for writing again so soon I have encouraging news to communicate; and knowing the interest my friend feels in every thing that concerns the kingdom of our dear Re deemer, the state of the poor heathen and the welfare and successof Sabbath Schools; remembering with what mingled emotions of joy and hope my last communication respecting the Chinese scholar was received by her, I rejoice in the opportunity of encouraging her in the hope that Ah Cook, will one day return to his country and friends, to tell them of the love of Jesus to poor sinners, to preach in China the unsearchable riches of Christ : whether this hope is well founded or not, you shall judge In addition to un-wearied and faithful instruction on the Sabbath, Mr. Nitche has, during the week, taught Ah Coat to write. It is only two months however since he commenced, and he devoted but one hour each day to it; what improvement he has made, in the knowledge of the English language, how highly he values the privilege he enjoys, and above all, how his heart is affected with divine things, let his letter to Mr. Nitchie (the first he ever wrote in English) shew."

[The letter is dated March 12, 1817. He begins by stating, that while in China he had a great desire to learn the English language, and hearing that Mr. Milnor wanted a servant, he engaged to come to America with him. After continuing with him some time, he requested Mr. Milnor to get him a different kind of employment, and then observes as follows:]

"He is very good to me also, and immediately he got a place for me which is Mr. Dummar's store, from thence every Sabbath day I had rested and often walked in the city and pass many time the door of the churches, when I was not think that the religion in my heart, because for I know that the beven and hell and we are sinners in the blood, were brought to death, but know not the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, and he died for us and he make peace with God for his people, that I do not know before; in process of time it came to pass I have met your mother, and then she shewed me to go to the Sunday and then she shewed me to go to the Sunday School, which I am new going at every Sabbath-day, therefore you and me is one known another; then who think that I am so far from you and how in suddenly be drawn near the side of you, at the moment time, that it is no men can tell, but God, he is, nothing on earth be too hard for him, and he work is one minute there much better than we can work all the day of our lives. O how glorious is our Father our God who reigns above the sky, and who sent the sun to rule the day and the moon to rule the night; and who spread the flowing seas abroad and made the mountains rise, and who filled the goodness upon he earth with food for us ; O how the Lord wonders are displayed, whereever we turn our eye, if we survey the ground every inch we tread, or gaze no matter how high upon the sky, there is not a place where we can flee but makes God is present there. So now he gave the goodness also. I do blest be the Lord he had put forth unto your hand to pull me out of the darkness and a-woke me up from in the dream; because I know that myself I was born in the wilderness, and the deep sleep fail upon me all time. Now I desire to return unto my own country again in a few months from this; but I hope one thing, if Mr. Morrison, he will have goodness to me, seen you Morrison, he will have goodness to me, seen you do, then I am surely my eyes shall be open and I will be see many and many where they are blind. O but we are hoping the Lord, he shall gave us fulfilled in his prophets. He is know I am no able to write, but according your word, and I must try; for I know you instruct me from your heart and I oath my word I never will forget your kindness as long as I live, I have no more to say at present. I remane your humble servant,

Lowe Au Cook." Lows As Cook."

"The letter needs no comment. God by his Spirit, appears to have carried home the instructions of Mr Nitchie to the heart of his pupil, and of Mr Nitchie to the heart of his pupil, and while learning to read, he has also been taught to lose the word of God, which reveals so glorious a work as that of redeeming love. You will observe that his language is mostly acriptural, the reason is obvious, he had never read any other book in English but the Bible. His views on the essential doctrines of the gospel are very correct; how simply, yet with how much faith does he express himself on the doctrine of original sin, of we are sinners in the blood." Melancholy Events.

The following distressing accident happened in this town on Friday lust. Mrs. Mary Gould, the wife of Mr George Gould, aged 36 years, having lately recovered from her confinement of her 9th child, had undertaken to do some ironing for her family. While taking up a flat iron, her clothes took fire and burnt with such rapidity that her two young daughters, who were in the room were unable to extinguish the flames. She ran down stairs to the kitchen, where her eldest daughter was, who made a fruitless attempt to put out the fire. The unhappy mother then flew up the kitchen steps into the yard, and thence into the street; crying for help. No person appearing who could afford her any relief, she run to the wharf a short distance from the house, which was in Poplar-street, and leaped off a height of ten or twelve feet. It happened to be low tide and there was no water to relieve her distress. Two men, who saw her from Craigie's bridge, immediately came to ber assistance, and found her still enveloped in flames, her clothes being nearly consumed, and her flesh dreadfully burnt. She was able to speak, and enquired for her infant child. On being assured that it was safe, she said "then put me into the water and let me die." On her earnest entreaty they dipped her into the water, and then carried her to her house. She was immediately attended by two eminent physicians, and received every attention from her friends, but death soon put an end to her sufferings. She retained her senses to the last; and her conduct is said to be such as to satisfy her afflicted friends that she was supported on this distressing occasion, by the consolations and hopes of religion, and a firm confidence in her Saviour.

On Saturday the 12th inst. some boys playing at hide and seek, crept into the dark cellar of an old unoccupied house of Mr. Sumner, in Roxbury, One of them, thinking that he had stumbled upon one of his companions, caught hold of a lifeless human body. On procuring a lanthorn, it proved to be the body of a woman, that had apparantly been dead for two months, but in a state of perfect preservation from the frost. By the side of her was found a small bandle, and a bottle containing some kind of drug, a part of which it was conjectured she had taken, to occasion her death, though the contents of the bottle was not very thoroughly examined. The woman was not known to any person who saw her.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the verdict was that the woman came to her death from some unknown cause. It has been since ascertained that a woman from a neighboring town in the county of Norfolk, and who had been recently living in Boston, has been for some time missing, and is supposed to be the person who here came to her end.

In N. York Rich'd Fisher, aged28, in a fit of insanity, brought on by intemperance, went down a chimney, where he died from suffocation before an opening could be made for his relief.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR. 1817. In 307 towns? Brooks Brooks. Dexter in page 68 S 37032 28186 : 39155 34613 BERKSHIRE.

20

180

75

13

109

174

36

Adams

New Ashford

52 16

19

town

17

Mercer

Ripley"

Harmony St. Alban

KENNEBEC.

Singular Electricity.—On the 3d inst. a 9 A. M. when the schr. Only Son now at this port, from Norfolk, was about 7 leagues E. by N. of Cape Henry Light-house, strange noises were heard in the air, with thunder, lightning and rain, and sud-denly the spars and rigging appeared to be envel-oped in fire, attended with noises of hissing and snapping.-These phenomena continued ab

On Sunday morning of last week, Capt. Grokeeper of Boon Island light, was a waked at 2 clock by his dog, and the cries of persons in distress. On repairing, as soon as possible to the southern part of the island he percrived a small two masted re-sel which had been just shoved off, by oars. He soon after saw her near the south east part of the island, the wind being brisk at south west; and about half an hour after on the south west; and about hat an nour after on the north west ledge, about gun-shot distance, apparently at anchor, and the people crying for help.—Capt. Grover, with his two sons, immediately went in a boat, to their aid, but before they could reach the spot, the vessel had disappeared. The last words heard were, " Come out quick with your boat." Nothing could be discovered of the vessel at day-light, and Capt. Grover is of opinion that she went to the bottom - Daily Advertiser.

On Sunday morning, the 13th inst, the Rev. JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, resident at the Univer-sity in Cambridge, was admitted to Holy Order of Descon, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Griswold, at St. John's Church, in Providence, (R. 1)

#### MARRIAGES.

In Henniker, (N. H.) Lieut, James H Ballard, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Maria Darling. In Booth-Bay, Capt. Jacob Auld, to Miss Eliza-

beth Fullerton.
In Rehoboth, Deacon Reuben King, to Miss Mary Garfield, both of Attleborough.
In Worcester, Mr. Cyrus Levell, to Miss Lois

Temple, of West-Boylston : Mr. Daniel Carter jun, of Berlin, to Miss Hannah Stow. In New-Bedferd, Timothy G. Coffin, to Miss Betsey Parker, daughter of John A. P. Esq. In Randolph, Mr. Jonathan Wild, to Miss Re-

lief Niles .- In Salem, Capt. William Osgood, to Miss Elizabeth Felt. In Ipswich, Mr. Levi Lord, to Miss Elizabeth

Kimball: Mr. Thomas S Ross, to Miss Abigail Goodhue: Mr. Thomas Gould to Miss Lydia Burnham: Mr. John C Jewett, to Miss Lydia Marcin : Mr. Charles Dodge to Miss Eliza Grew. In Brighton, Capt. Ebenezer Stedman, of Cambridge, to Miss Mary Braman, of Norton,

In Boston, Jacob Bigelow, M. D. to Miss Mary Scollay, daughter of the late Col. William Scollay. Isaac Butterfield, to Miss Eliza P Burn ham-Mr. Robert Walcut, of Baltimore, to Miss Hannah Hapgood.-Mr John Hammond, to Miss Elizabeth Fessenden.-Samuel M. Mackay, Esq. Aid to Major General Brown, to Miss Catharine G. Dexter, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel D. Mr. Joshua Crane, merchant, to Miss Lucy San-ger, eldest daughter of Capt. Samuel S -Mr. Enos Nickerson, to Miss Mary Dana.

#### DEATHS.

In Richmond, (Vir ) on Monday last, Ebenezer Preble, Esq. of Boston.—He was on his return from SouthCarolina, where he had spent the winter, on account of the delicate state of his health. On board ship Apollo, at Surinam, Thomas

Jones, of Portland, aged 16. In Delaware, James Raymond, Esq. aged 70. In Woolwich, Hon. Nathaniel Thwing, 86. In Castine, Capt. John Perkins, aged 80. In Portland, Mrs. Eunice Starbard, aged 23.
Mrs. Mchitable, wife of Mr John Johnson, 22.
In South Berwick, Timothy Cutler, Esq. aged

82, a native of Boston. In Portsmouth, James Lock, aged 6 years, kil-led by a cart wheel passing over his head—Miss Mehitable Mackay, of B ston. In Hamstead, (N. H.) Mr. Joseph Webster, 78.

In Canterbury, Lieut. Nehemiah Clough, 38.
In Bristol, Mrs. Abby, wife of Robert Davis,
Esq and daughter of Wm. D'Wolf, Esq. 19.
On the 6th inst. on his passage from New-

Bedford to Philadelphia, on board sloop Collector, Capt. Timothy Perry, of New-Bedford, aged 34.—Capt. P. had ascended the mast to look at the land, when he lost his hold and fell to the deck, and expired in about 3 hours after. In Stratham, of palpitation of heart, Mr. James Smith, aged 21. In Rochester, Mrs. Hannah, wife of James El-

lis, Esq. Post-Master at Carver, aged 30. In Sterling, Mr. Peter Kendall, 2d, aged 30.

In Groton, Miss Anna Flagg, aged 23 t In Concord, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Timothy Warren, and daughter of the late Rev Mr. Mer-

rill, of Nottingham, (N. H)
In Sudbury, Mrs Dolly, wife of Mr. N. Wheeler.
In Petersham, Capt. John Parmenter, aged 74;
remarkable for his robust constitution and labor. ious habits through life.-While at breakfast Saturday morning April 5, he suddenly expired

Saturday morning April 5, he suddenly expired without a struggle.

In Charlton, Mrs. Polly, wife of Mr. Samuel Hall, aged 36.—In Worcester, Mrs. Relief, consort of Mr. Abel Stavell, aged 63.

In Hingham, Mr. William Southworth, aged 54 In Salem, Mrs. Elviam Southworth, aged 54 In Salem, Mrs. Elviam Southworth, aged 54 In Salem, Mrs. Sophia, wife of Mr. Thomas Gose, aged 19; Mrs. Sophia, wife of Mr. Daniel Hopkins, 33.

In Beverly, Mrs. Judith, wife of Mr. Daniel Foster, aged 63; Mr. Nathaniel Porter, aged 55: Mr. Joseph Wilson, aged 33.

In Danvers, Miss Mary Wilson.
In Cambridgeport, Miss Lucy Lang, aged 24.
In Roxbury, Mr. Stephen Brewer, aged 32, son

of Stephen B. Esq. In Dedham, Mr. John Kilbourn, aged 25, formerly of N. York, and a Midshipman of the Navy.
In Charlestown, Mrs. Joana, wife of Mr. James
Ireland, aged 36.—Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Phiness
Carleton, aged 68.—Mr. Thomas Knoz, 75; for many a respectable Pilot.

In Hoston, John H. Knox, aged 6 years, very suddenly—Mrs. Ann Southack, relict of Mr Cyp-rian S. aged 67—Mr. Jonathan Bixby, aged 48— Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. John Kingman, aged 57— Mr. Patrick M'Donell, aged 37—Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. John G Loring, aged 33-Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Benj. Binney, aged 8 years.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT four months farther from the date
hereof, are allowed by the Judge of Probate
for the County of Kennebec, for the creditors of
the estate of Dr. BENJAMIN BURGE; late of Vassalboro', in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims against said estate; and that the subscribers will attend to said business at the office of Philip Leach, in said Vassalboro', on the first Tuesdays of July and August next, from 2 to 6 o'clock. in the afternoon.

PHILIP I EACH, B. BROWN, Jr. Commissioners.
Vassalboro', April 8, 1817.
A. 22

W. F. J. DAMON, & CO.

No. 42, Long-wharf, have for sale,
Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton,
Boxes Chocolate—American Shells,
Mould and dipt Candles,
60 kegs Butter—Spanish Cirars,
Bbls. inspected No. 1, dry salted Barring,
Tons American Cordage,
New-England Rum.

The schr. BELLISLE, Capt. Alexander Batter, will sail with all possible despatch. Frieight or passage, apply as above, opposite when the vessel now less, or to GRORGE NOW. No. 9, Long-wheel.

## TEARS OF PENITENCE.

FAIR is the drop that gems the rose, When morning on its bosom glows; Bright are those orbs that beam on high, And deck, with gold, the azure sky ; Sweet is the baim, distill'd from flowers, Just wash'd with summer's gentle showers; But fairer, brighter, sweeter far, Than dew-drop gay or sparking star, Or fragrance, grateful to the sense, Are tears of humble penitence!

Soft Pity heaves the tender breast, For human misery distrest: The sympathetic current flows, A lovely stream for earth-born wees! And graceful, too, in Beauty's eye, Are tears of sasibility, That tremble . their pearly cell, As joy and ho .. her bosom swell ; Or o'er her living roses fall, At sweet Affection's magic call.

Yet fraught with lovelier, deeper grace, Are tenrs, that wash the pattid face; Wrung from a heart that mourns for sin ; Touch'd with a sense of love divine! Exulting seraphs view the sight, And tune their harps with fresh delight : While Jesus places in his crown, The liquid jewels, all his own. His brightest glories beam from thence-The blood bought teurs of Pentence. A. D.

#### MISCELLANY

#### COLONIZATION OF FREE BLACKS

In page 28, of the present volume of the Recorder, we inserted the Memorial to Congress, from the President and Board of Managers of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States. This memorial, after read and ordered to be printed, was referred to the Committee on the Slave Trade, Messis, Pickering, Comstock, Condict, Tucker, Taggart, Cilly, and Hooker; their report and resolution follow. It is believed, that owing to the approaching period of the present session, there was not sufficient time, under the pressure of other important busicess, to bring the subject to maturity, so as to enable the executive of the nation officially to act upon it.]

REPORT on colonizing the free people of color of the United States, February 11, 1817. Read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the President and Board of Managers of the " American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States," have had the same under their deliberate consideration. The subject is of such magnitude, and attended with so many difficulties, it is with much diffidence they present their views of it to the House

Were it simply a question of founding a colony, numerous and well known precedents show with what facility the work might be accomplished. Every new territory established by our government, constitutes, indeed, a colony, formed with great ease ; because it is only an extension of homogeneous sottlements. But in contemplating the colonization of the free people of color, it seemed obviously necessary to take a different course. Their distinct character and relative condition, render an entire separation from our own States and territories in-dispensible. And this separation must be such as to admit of an indefinite continuance. Hence, it seems manifest that these people cannot be colonized within the limits of the United States. If they were not far distant, the rapidly extending settlements of our white inhabitants would soon reach them; and the evil now felt would be renewed; probably with aggravated mischief. Were the colony to be remote, it must be planted on lands now owned and occupied by the native tribes of the country. And could a territory be purchased, the transporting of colonists thither, would be vastly expensive, their subsistence for a time difficult, and a body of troops would be required for their protection. And after all, should these difficulties be overcome, the original evil would at length recur, by the extension of our white population. In the mean time, should the colony so increase as to become a nation, it is not difficult to foresce the quarrels and destructive wars which would ensue; especially if the slavery of people of color should continue, and accompany he writes in their migrations.

Turning our eyes from our own country, no other. danted to the colony in contemplation, presented itself to our view, nearer than Africa, the native and of negroes; and probably that is the only country on the glove to which it would be practicable to transfer our free prople of color with safety, and ad vantage to themselves and the civilized world. It is country which, in the order of Providence, seems to have been appropriated to that distinct family of mankind. And while it presents the fit-test asylum for the free people of color, it opens a wide field for the improvements in civilization, mo-rals, and religion, which the humane and enlighten-ed memorialists have concerned it possible, in the process of time, to spread over that great continent. Should the measure suggested be approved, an important question occurs—In what way shall its xecution be essaved ?

A preliminary step would be, to provide for the perfect neutrality of the colony, by the explicit consent and the engagement of all the civilized powers, whatever dissentions may at any time arise among

The next important question is :- Will it be expedient to attempt the establishment of a new colony in Africa, or to make to Great Britain a proposal to receive the emigrants from the United States into her colony of Sierra Leone ?

At Sierra Leone, the first difficulties have been surmounted; and a few free people of color from the United States have been admitted. A gradual edlition from the same source, (and such would be the natural progress.) would occasion no embarrasament, either in regard to their sustenance or government. Would the British government consent to receive such an acression of emigrants however eventually considerable, from the United States ? Would that government agree, that at the period when that colony shall be espable of self-government and self protection, it shall be declared independent? In the mean time, will it desire to monopolize the com-merce of the colony? This would be injurious to the colonists, as well as to the United States— Should that country, from the nature of its soil and ther circumstances, hold out sufficient allurements, and draw to it, from the United States, the great body of the free people of color, these would form is strength, and its ability to render its commerce an object of consideration. Now us the great and ment benefit of the colonists was the fundamental principle of the establishment, will the British overnment decline a proposition calculated to give to that benefit the important extension which will arise from a freedom of commerce !—to those, at least, at whose expense, and by whose menus, the colony shall be essentially extended! Should an agreement with Great Britain be effected no further ation, nos any extraordinary expenditure of will be required. The work already comt will be continued—simply that of carrying a Leone, all who are willing to embark.

rations to a ingle colony. The two distinct and independent colonies, established and projected by two independent powers, would naturally imbite the spirit and distinctions of their patrons and pro-

tectors, and put in jeopardy the peace and prosperi-ty of both. Even the simple fact of separate independence, would eventually tend to produce col-lisions and wars between the two establishments, (unless, indeed, they were far removed from each other,) and perhaps defeat the further humane and exalted views of those who projected them. The spirit which animated the founders of the colony of ierra Leone, would be exerted to effect a union of design, and the cordial co-operation of the British government with our own; and, it might be hoped, not without success. It would be in accordance with the spirit of a stipulation in the last treaty of peace; by which the two governments stand pledged toesch of her, to use their best endeavors to effect the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves, while the proposed institution would tend to diminish the uantity of slavery actually existing.

If, however, such enlarged and liberal views should

be wanting, then the design of forming a separate colony might be announced, by the American ministers, to the maritime powers; and their guarantee of the neutrality of the colony obtained.

Your committee do not think it proper to pursue the subject any further at this time; but that the government should wait the result of the suggested negociations; on which ulterior measures must de-

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to report a joint resolution, embracing the views herein before exhibited.

Joint resolution for abolishing the traffic in Slaves, and the Colorization, of the Free People of Color of the United States. Feb. 11, 1817. Read and committed to a sommittee of the whole House.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. of America, in Congress assem-bled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorised to consult and negociate with all the governments where ministers of the United States are, or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the traffic in slaves. And, also, toenter into a convention with the government of Great Britain, for receiving into the colony of Sierra Leone, such of the free people of color of the United States as, with their own consent, shall be carried thither; stipulating such terms as shall be most beneficial to the colonists, while it promotes the peaceful interests of Great Britain and the United States. And should this proposition not be accepted, then to obtain from Great Britain, and the other maritime powers, a stipulation, or a formal declaration to the same effect, guaranteeing a permanent neutrality for any colony of free people of color, which, at the expense, and der the auspices of the United States, shall be established on the African coast.

Resolved, That adequate provision shall hereafter be made to defray any necessary expenses which may be incurred in carrying the preceding resolu-

# AGRICULTURAL.

### Cheap and useful Manure for Potatoes.

In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository No. 1, Vol. IV. is an article cutitled, "Extracts from the Bath Society Papers, 1799: with remarks by John Lowell, Esq." Among other useful observa-tions, which that article contains we have selected for the present paper, the following, and think it cannot but prove of great importance to American farmers whose lands are seldom destitute of great quantities of the species of manure which it recom-

" A corrrespondent of the Bath Society recommends a species of manure for potatoes which I think peculiarly applicable to our country because easily attainable. It is the employment of mould and fallen leaves taken from the woods. This the writer observes he has found an excellent substitute for other manure. He found the potatoes raised this way much more mealy, and of a flavor much finer than when produced by the application of ashes and dung; and he considers it of great importance to poor people, who have not always the means of procuring much dung. This he observes can always be procured in woody countries, and in those which are not so, it may be obtained under hedges, in ditches, and old ponds."

" If this be a fact, and we have little doubt of it, since it is well known that few substances are more lavorable to vegetation than rotten leaves, there is scarce a farmer in Massachusetts, who may not by two or three days' labor collect enough to plant all his potatoes, and thus save his manure for his corn and grass lands,"

We have rarely if ever seen any article on the subject of agriculture which we think calculated to be of greater utility to the American farmer than the above. If fallen leaves and the mould which is created by their decay is useful as a manure for potarees, we think it highly probable they will prove valnable for Indian corn, garden vegetables, wheat, &c. If so, every farmer; who can have the privilege of raking the surface of woodland in the neighbor-hood of his cultivated fields, has a mine of manure at his command, and it must be his own fault if his tillage-lands are not as highly productive as they can be made by that kind of manure. The leaves of what we call hard wood, such as maple, beech, oak, birch, &c. would probably be best for the above-mentioned purpose, but we would recommend. the making of experiments upon different crops with different kind of leaves, and in different stages of their decay. Perhaps if the fallen leaves from time to time were gathered from lots covered with valuable timber, it might prove a security against the ravages of destructive fires, which almost every season destroy great quantities of timber.

It might, perhaps, be well to make trial of green

leaves, which may be easily gathered from shrubs, &c. and if buried in the soil in the autumn, before they are withered, would unquestionably furnish more food for plants than those which are in any advanced stage of decay. This however, we would merely suggest as a hint for the consideration of the practical farmer as we have never known the experiment tried,-Connecticut Mirror.

# ON TURNIPS.

Communicated to the Agricultural Society by General

Humphreys.

It is again recommended, in conformity to the auggestion of the last year's Agricultural Almanack, that turnips intended for the feed of live stock, sown a fortnight or three weeks earlier than has been commonly practised. They will usually meet with fewer enemies, from the season and insects, to impede their growth or destroy the crop. The ground should be carefully prepared, by being well manured and mellowed. It would be a valuable experiment to try a suitable, and, as far as may be, an equal portion of dry ashes, leached ashes, and plaster of Paris; also barn-yard dung, and compost, on an equal portion of land; of the same kind of soil. Some farmers who have tried incorporating ne farmers who have tried incorporating the seed with plaster of Paris in small balls, for th sake of sowing it more even, and giving a new spring to its regitative principle, assert that this method has succeeded perfectly. The crops in 1816 turned out very abundant, and richly rewarded the labor of the husbandman. It is believed, that double the number of acres were improved in the culture of turnips, in the State of Connecticut, than in any former year. From the success generally resulting from the cultivation, it is expected that the quantity will the next summer, be greatly encreased to the emplument of the State - Connecticut Courant.

# LOCUSTS.

The present year is said to be the regular period or the visitation of that destructive insect the ocust. Farmers are advised to refrain from pruning their orchards this year, as a superfluity of boughs will lessen the destruction they will com-mit, by scattering their venote.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR. 1817. In 227 towns )

Brooks Dearb. Brooks. Dexter 32123 21996 : 33901 27838 corrected. Kittery, corrected. 200 Scarboro' do. 188 HAMPDEN. 63 Ludlow Granville BERKSHIRE Stockbridge 103 123 132 Gt. Barrington, 56 71 179 82 Sheffield 156 Alford 39 35 Lee 189 187 Sandisfield 121 Tyringham 84 58 33 112 Egremont 50 Cheshire 201 232 Dalton 33 69 54 62 Hancock Lenox 169 176 Richmond 78 32 Washington MIDDLESEX. Lincoln 90 22 Holliston Concord 136 139 Stow 34 130 89 101 40 Chelmsford 149 Littleton 92 Dracut 165 Acton ESSEX. 62 Wenham PLYMOUTH. Rochestar Warcham 45 51 BRISTOL. Swanzey 103 65 Westport 22 Fairbayen 101 113 WORCESTER. Leominster 126 101 40 BARNST. IBLE 45 15 105 Chatham 22 49 Provincetown 40 29 15 14 173 296 31 45 18 22 23 17 69 85

NANTUCKET. Nantucket Tisbury Chilmark HANCOCK. Castino Belfast YORK. Alfred South Berwick 130 86 LINCOLN. 47 Alna Wales 37 9 Lisbon 72 90 Topsham 51 89 76 84 22 KENNEBEC. 60 Fayette 56 Mount Vernon 15 19 Sidney Winslow 24 52 36 New Sharon 84 Waterville 62 131 55 Readfield 76 77 Wayne 70 12 12

Greene Lecds Freedom Harlem 60 Fairfax 63 64 Belgrade 86 30 SOMERSET. Norridgewock Cansan 103 20 Bloomfield 100 15 Fairfield PENORSCOT. Orrington 109

WASHINGTON. Machine Jonesboro' 34 Columbia Addison 20 9 : 39 Harrington 27 : 28 10 : Cherryfield 14 9

FRANKLIN. Gill 35 37,032 28,186 39,155 34,613 Total,

MARRIAGES. In Hallowell, Mr. Newell Page, to Miss Ann In Exeter, Mr. Henry A. Ranlet to Miss Mary Fellows.

In 307 towns Net Federal Gain 4304.

38

In Worcester, Mr. Daniel Tyler, of Western, to Miss Sally Jones-Mr. Ebenr. Reed, jr. to Miss Sarah Curtis. In Oxford, Mr. Wm. H. Bigelow to Miss

Sarah Gibbs-Mr. Samuel Merriam to Miss Nancy T. Nichols-Mr. Martin Wheelock, of Spencer, to Miss Merriam Brown. In Beverly, Mr. Nathaniel Trask, to Miss

Nancy Cox. In Roxbury, Mr. Augustus Perrin, of Boston, to Miss Harriet Childe

In Dighton, Mr. David Andrews, merchant, of Boston to Miss Elizabeth Andrews. In Medfield, Mr. Phinehas Gay, of Dover, to Miss Mary Chickering.

DEATHS.

In Ipswich, England, Miss Lockwood, aged One Hundred and Two years. She never experienced two days illness together during her long life; & her death was occasioned by a fall.

In Havana, March 10, Capt. Melzar Joy, of Boston, aged 59.

Drowned, in crossing Lake St. Francis, Upper Canada, Capt. John J. Sutherland, his wife, and a black man; with two horses.

In Baltimore, an infant child of Mr. Weise.

The whole of Mr. Weise's family, eight in number, were poisoned, it is supposed, by a black fellow, a servant, putting poison into the coffee; and who has been committed for trial. All except the above child, though severely afflict-

ed, are pronounced out of danger.
In Pennsylvania, Mr. Reuben Long, suicide.
He had been sick of fever at the house of Henry Heiple, who in the night was administering to him; when L turned round in bed, towards Mr. H. smiled, and resumed his former pon-ture: Soon after he sprang from the bed, knocked Mr. H. down, stabbed him, and then stabbed himself with a pen knife in the most shocking manner, and expired in about 48

ours. He was pronounced to be insane. In North Carolina, Mr. Henry Baker; suicide, by cutting his throat with a knife.

In Rutland, Widow Hannah Henry,: Mrs. Rhoda, wife of Knight Sprague, 78.
In Upton, Widow Experience Taft, 84.
In Satisbury, (N. H.) Maj. Isaac Blaisdell, aged 57: Mr. Robert Wise, 84.
In Boscawen, Mr. Daniel Peterson, 66. In Brattleboro', (Vt.) Mr. Ebenezer Knapp, one of its first settlers, 80.

Religious Picture Books.

FOR Sale at the Recorder Office, a variety of small Picture Books, with ornamental covers, of a religious and moral tendency, suitable for Presents to Children at Catechetical Schools—Clesp. Feb. 25,

PASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. Nos. 3 & 12, Exchange-Buildings. COR Sale-English Fair Top BOOTS, American with French Tops ditio.

English Suwarrow Boots American ditto ditto Wellington Boots Four ties strong Walking Shoes Single and double tie do do F ur ties, Common Walking Pumps Double and single tie do For Walking or Dress-Kid and Caif skin Dancing Pumps English Drawed Boot Legs

American ditto English and French Boot Cased French patent Boot Tops Dutch and India do do English and French Tassels English and French Boot Webb American do

Black and white Galloons White and Yellow Roan Skins, Journeymen Bootmaker's Tools, Philadelphia Liquid Blacking,

Sponge do do
All the above articles, will be sold whole sale and retail, on good terms for cash, or approved credit. Also, for sale, Bedford's Patent Right for Nailing Boots and Shoes ; for the following towns, viz. Boston, Charlestown, Salem, Newbury, Portland Weymouth, Braintree, Abington, &c. The above towns and shop rights will be sold to suit purchasers, with the exception of " few rights already sold. The rights will be sold on such terms as to make it very advantageous to those that manufacture Boots and Shoes to seil; as from real experience it is proved, that Boots and Shoes manufactured on this plan will wear handsome and much longer than they can when manufactured in the usual way. April 15. WM CHADWICK, Agent.

#### COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

#### NORCROSS & MELLEN. OTIS NORCROSS. JOHN MELLEN.

NORCROSS & MELLEN, No.15, Exchange street have on hand for sale, an extensive as sortment of Earthan, China and Glass Ware, consisting of every article in the line, which they will sell on the most accommodating terms. Country traders are respectfully requested to call and examine the prices and quality of Ware. Will receive by the Courier which is expected daily 120 packages, consisting of many new patterns of Tea Ware &c.

#### JOSIAH DOW.

UP Stairs, Cornhill-square, has just received from auction, white, red. yellow and green Merino Shawls, handsome patterns-white and black Italian Crapes-Canton Crapes, assorted colors-black silk Vestingswhite and black silkflose (English)-Window Blinds—Cassimeres—blue Cloth—blue Hun-ter's Cloth—brown do.—silk Velvets—Remnants, Bombazetts and Calicoes, which are ofed very cheap for cash. April 15

FRINGES, &c.

ROBERT L. BIRD, No. 84, Newbury-street, (near Boylston Market,) has for sale,—scarlet, yellow, and green worsted Fringes; white and chints Cotton, do.; silk wersted ball do. ; crimson Fringe, Tassels, for Pulpits; black do. do. for Palls; green and crimson Moreans.—Furniture and Bedtick Bindings, with a variety of Paper Hang ngs and Borders. April 15.

# Mrs. Waters' Life.

TUST published by SAMUEL T. ARM-STONG, MEMOIRS of the Life of MRS BIGAIL WATERS; to which is prefixed, the SERMON preached on the occasion of her death. By Joshua Hunginston, pastor of the Old South Church. Price 63 cents. The volume is embellished with an accu rate likeness of Mrs. Waters. April 15.

# Please to Notice.

SAMUEL KIDDER is happy to inform the inhabitants of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he has been enabled to resume his business as Agent at his former commodious Stand under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he offers for sale a complete assortment of Genuine

Medicine, Dye-Stuffs. Paints, and Perfumery.

Also-Roman and Oil Vitriol and Flor Sul' phur, will be kept constantly for sale in targe or small quantities, Tartaric Acid, healthy, and equal in flavor to the fresh Lemon, one pound of which will make as much Punch or Lemonade, as a box of good Lemons, price \$2,50 per pound-Portable Lemonade and Sodaic Powder, and Moore's Essence of Life, for the Hooping Cough, &c. Ship's Wedicine Chests, put up catefully, and with suitable directions. Physicians' prescriptions attended to with particular care. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. Physicians and Druggists from the country will find it for their interest

to call as above

to call as above.

The public are respectfully informed, that every article, simple and compound, kept at the above Store, is pure and unadolterated.

As S. K. has had twenty years experience in the line of his profession, during which time he has made it his study to perfect himself in all its branches ; and has received liberal encouragement from the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its Vicinity, for which he offers his sincere acknowledgements-He solicits, and flatters himself he shall receive a continuance of their patronage. 2m March 18.

Boarding and Day School, No. 3, Winter-Street.

MRS. SCOTT'S spring term will commence in April for the reception of young ladies who are instructed in the following useful and ornamental branches of education, and to whose morals and deportment evtion, and to whose morals and deportment every attention is paid. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Orthography, Plain Sewing, Working Muslin, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Embroidery, Tambouring, Rug Work, Crayons, Chalk Heads, Transparency, Drawing and Painting in Water colors, on Paper, Silk and Valvet. Terms made known on application. Velvet. Terms made known on application. April 8.

# LYMAN'S ACADEMY.

A T his pleasant and healthy situation is Drighten, 3 miles from Boston, is still open for the admission of Pupils. But few ore can be received, as the number is limited at 24. Those who propose sending their Sons out of town for instruction the ensuing season, are respectfully invited to call and make themselves acquainted with his establishment.

6w Brighten, Feb. 25.

NOTICE HOMES & HOMER, in Friends and the Public, that taken into Copartnership Mr. Josz and their business in future will bet

HOMES, HOMER & BONN who have for sale at No. 33, Union extensive assortment of Hard Ware

Patent Medicine Ware. H Opposite Kidder's Lottery & Exchange

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Patent Medicines, &c. viz.

Dr. Reif's Botanical Drops, for home the blood, sores, ulcers, ke.
Do. Asthmatic Pills, for Conn. Asthmas, Colds, &c. Do. Anti-Bilious Pills. Dr. Jebb's Liniment for Rheumation Albion Corn Plaister,

Dumfries' Ointment for the Itch. do. Lotion, do. without sme Balan of Glead Baisam of Hoa British Oil Hunter's Pills Anderson's Bills Bateman's Drops Cephalic Souff Chings Worm I. Corn Plaister, Kenedy's, Dalby's Cura Conway's Dentrifice. James' Peter Cough Drops, Churchs & Roberds. Est Ess. Peppermint, Godbold's Vegitale Godfrey's Cordial Harinem Oil Leuke's Pills lesuits Drops Lee's New London Pills. Lee's Windle Norris's Drops Riga Balsan Salts Lemon Hooper's Fem Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. Steers' D Smelling Bottles Tooth Powder Stonghon's E Turington's B

Chamberlain's Bilious Cordial Dr. Frink's Restorative Elixit. Also, A complete asserti renuine DRUGS & MEDICINES, and DYE-STUFFS.

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Scott's Family Bible New Edition. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG

ter and Bookseller, No. 50, Conforms his friends and the public, that near y completed his first edition of & FAMILY BIBIE, the last volume as press; but as it has met with such man he has been induced to Common nother dition, which is also in preu, an appearance and price to the first edition

TExtructs from a circular published Rev. Joseph Emenson, late paster of a in Beverly, and author of the Evengelia er, Ge. whose opinion will have much wherever he is bnown.

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the great blessings, with which Gol is pleased to distinguish this age of was "Six editions of this great Work he published in this country, except that three of them are not yet completed. subscribed for, there is no doubt that ten thousand sets have been soid w lumes in the whole !!

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the one which I can most highly refor the use of families. It is peculiarly lated to supersede the use of a large and in two respects it will answer abo pose, merely for reading the scripus is less cumbersome, and may be read eral persons at the same time.

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